

NLR Dynamic VLAN Services & the Sherpa Provisioning Tool

What is the Dynamic VLAN Service for?

- NLR Users who need direct control of VLANs in the NLR FrameNet domain
 - frequent topology changes
 - bandwidth changes
 - short-term projects
- Used to provide a fast user-controlled interface to circuit creation, not as a research project in itself

How is the Dynamic VLAN Service Operated?

- NLR's Dynamic VLAN Service uses a tool developed by the Global NOC at Indiana University called Sherpa
- Dynamic VLANs created using this tool are given the same production-level support as static VLANs by the NLR NOC

Interoperability/Compatibility with Other Software

- Sherpa API interface allows for flexible interconnection with others
- Translation utilities might be needed to communicate circuit requests & information queries between other software & the Sherpa API

Sherpa's “Workgroup” Model

- Workgroups are defined as a set of accounts with the same level of access to a pre-defined set of ports (usually user ports) on FrameNet.
- Workgroups usually map to projects
- Individuals can have choose from multiple workgroups in the interface if they have access to multiple workgroups

Interfaces to Sherpa for the Dynamic VLAN Service

- 2 interfaces into the Sherpa tool:
 - **web-based interface:** a point-and click interface based on the Realtime Atlas for direct user provisioning of VLANs
 - **API:** same API used by the web-based interface can be accessed directly by other inter-domain provisioning tools or scripted

Main Web-based Interface

- After login & workgroup selection
- Can choose:
 - Add VLAN
 - Edit/View Existing VLANs
 - Review History
 - Reserve VLAN IDs

GRNOC Sherpa: Vlan Provisioning system

Workgroup Home:

Provisioning Actions

- [Add a new Vlan](#)
- [View and Edit Active Vlan](#)

Planning Actions

- [Reserve a VLAN ID for future use](#)
- [View Reservations](#)
- [Remove a reservation](#)

Provisioning History

<< first < prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 next > last >>

Creation Date	User	Vlan Tag	Circuit ID	State	Cost	Billed Hrs
		125	NLR-CHIC-DENV-VLAN-2290	decom	\$0.00	1
2009-03-14 06:25:21	jaabrow	650	NLR-CHIC-KANS-VLAN-3417	active	\$0.00	63
2009-03-14 06:02:03	jaabrow	584	NLR-CHIC-SEAT-VLAN-3416	active	\$0.00	63
2009-03-14 05:58:22	jaabrow	588	NLR-CHIC-TULS-VLAN-3415	active	\$1,260.00	63
2009-03-14 05:56:26	jaabrow	590	NLR-BATO-CHIC-VLAN-3414	active	\$0.00	63
2009-03-14 05:54:41	jaabrow	582	NLR-BATO-CHIC-VLAN-3413	active	\$0.00	63
2009-03-14 05:52:42	jaabrow	587	NLR-CHIC-DENV-VLAN-3412	active	\$0.00	63
2009-03-14 05:50:46	jaabrow	584	NLR-CHIC-SEAT-VLAN-3411	decom	\$0.00	1
2009-03-14 05:47:07	jaabrow	393	NLR-CHIC-LOSA-VLAN-3410	active	\$0.00	63
2009-03-14 05:41:38	jaabrow	77	NLR-DENV-KANS-VLAN-3409	active	\$0.00	63
2009-03-14 05:38:01	jaabrow	76	NLR-CHIC-KANS-VLAN-3408	active	\$0.00	63
2009-03-14 05:36:06	jaabrow	588	NLR-CHIC-TULS-VLAN-3407	active	\$28.00	1
2009-03-14 05:30:11	jaabrow	571	NLR-CHIC-LOSA-VLAN-3406	active	\$0.00	63
2009-03-14 05:24:38	jaabrow	384	NLR-CHIC-HOUS-VLAN-3405	active	\$0.00	64
2009-03-14 05:15:50	jaabrow	419	NLR-CHIC-LOSA-VLAN-3404	active	\$0.00	64
2009-03-14 05:11:38	jaabrow	418	NLR-CHIC-LOSA-VLAN-3403	active	\$0.00	64
2009-03-13 16:00:48	leea	716	NLR-ELPA-HOUS-VLAN-3400	active	\$15.40	77
2009-03-13 15:59:16	leea	710	NLR-HOUS-TULS-VLAN-3399	active	\$15.40	77

<< first < prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 next > last >>

Provisioning Interface (Step 1 of 6)

- 1.Select Bandwidth
- 2.Choose description users & NOC will see
- 3.choose tag #
- 4.choose main contact for VLAN

GRNOC Sherpa: Vlan Provisioner

Step 1 of 6: Please update fields of interest
[/ Sherpa Home](#) / 1: Add Vlan / 2: A End / 3: Z End / 4: Path / 5: Root Bridge / 6: Provisioning

Reserve Bandwidth

3.2 Gbps

Circuit Description:

test

Vlan Tag:

Suggest unused Tag

:

121

Entity:

PSC

Next Action:

Proceed to Step 2: Specify the A Endpoint

Provisioning Interface (Step 2 of 6)

- Select First endpoint
- click node, then choose interface


GRNOC Sherpa: Vlan Provisioner

Step 2 of 6: Please provide the first endpoint, called the A End
/ [Sherpa Home](#) / [1: Add Vlan](#) / 2: A End / 3: Z End / 4: Path / 5: Root Bridge / 6: Provisioning

Summary
Tag : 121
BW: 3.2 Gbps
Desc: test
Root:
Ent: PSC

Endpoints
A: pitt.layer2.nlr.net -
Z:

Select a node(green dot) on the map, then an interface



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Interface	Description
GigabitEthernet6/1	
GigabitEthernet6/2	SUP 6 to Racklan f0/5
GigabitEthernet9/14	
GigabitEthernet9/8	
GigabitEthernet9/5	PSC
GigabitEthernet9/2	PSC-PNW-TR
GigabitEthernet9/12	
GigabitEthernet9/4	PSC
GigabitEthernet9/3	"3ROX-ESNET [NO-MONITOR]"
GigabitEthernet9/24	
GigabitEthernet9/17	
GigabitEthernet9/18	
GigabitEthernet9/7	NLRview PC (to wash) [NO-MONITOR]
GigabitEthernet9/6	available port with SX sfp loaded [NO-MONITOR]
GigabitEthernet9/20	
GigabitEthernet9/21	
GigabitEthernet9/19	
GigabitEthernet9/1	PSC-NEF
GigabitEthernet9/10	

Next Action:
Proceed to Step 3: Specify Z endpoint

Provisioning Interface (Step 3 of 6)

- Select Second endpoint
- click node, then choose interface


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Step 3 of 6: Please provide the second endpoint, called the Z End
/ [Sherpa Home](#) / [1: Add Vlan](#) / [2: A End](#) / [3: Z End](#) / [4: Path](#) / [5: Root Bridge](#) / [6: Provisioning](#)

Summary
Tag : 121
BW: 3.2 Gbps
Desc: test
Root:
Ent: PSC

Endpoints
A: pitt.layer2.nlr.net GigabitEthernet9/14
Z: chic.layer2.nlr.net -

Select a node(green dot) on the map, then an interface



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Interface	Description
GigabitEthernet6/1	
GigabitEthernet6/2	SUP 6 Racklan f0/7
GigabitEthernet9/14	
GigabitEthernet9/8	NLRview DC [NO-MONITOR]
GigabitEthernet9/5	CIC layer2
GigabitEthernet9/12	
GigabitEthernet9/2	VINI [NO-MONITOR]
GigabitEthernet9/4	CIC NEF
GigabitEthernet9/3	VINI [NO-MONITOR]
GigabitEthernet9/24	
GigabitEthernet9/17	
GigabitEthernet9/18	
GigabitEthernet9/21	
GigabitEthernet9/20	
GigabitEthernet9/6	NLRview SRP1 [NO-MONITOR]
GigabitEthernet9/7	NLRview SRP2 [NO-MONITOR]
GigabitEthernet9/19	
GigabitEthernet9/22	
GigabitEthernet9/1	to Indy Cisco MR port R22

Next Action:
Proceed to Step 4: Specify VLAN path

Provisioning Interface (Step 4 of 6)

- Path Selection
- Click links, or select shortest path button
- Links without sufficient available bandwidth are grayed out and unavailable

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Step 4 of 6: Please specify the VLAN path
/ [Sherpa Home](#) / [1: Add Vlan](#) / [2: A End](#) / [3: Z End](#) / 4: Path / 5: Root Bridge / 6: Provisioning

Summary
Tag : 121
BW: 3.2 Gbps
Desc: test
Root:
Cost: \$25.60 per hour (est)
Ent: PSC


Endpoints
A: pit.layer2.nlr.net GigabitEthernet9/14
Z: chic.layer2.nlr.net GigabitEthernet9/17

Path Components

Circuit ID
NLR-PITT-WASH-10GE-280
NLR-WASH-RALE-10GE-227
NLR-RALE-ATLA-10GE-231
NLR-ATLA-CHIC-10GE-02164

Options
[Suggest Shortest Path](#)

Select the circuits(green line) on the map or select the *suggest shortest path* button



Next Action
[Proceed to Step 5: Specify VLAN Root Bridge](#)

Provisioning Interface (Step 5 of 6)


- Root Bridge Selection
- Mostly for Multipoint Use

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Step 5 of 6: Please specify the Root Bridge
[/ Sherpa Home](#) / [1: Add Vlan](#) / [2: A End](#) / [3: Z End](#) / [4: Path](#) / 5: Root Bridge / 6: Provisioning

Summary	Endpoints
Tag : 121	A: pitt.layer2.nlr.net GigabitEthernet9/14
BW: 3.2 Gbps	Z: chic.layer2.nlr.net GigabitEthernet9/17
Desc: test	
Root: pitt.layer2.nlr.net	
Path: \$25.60 per hour (est)	
Ent: PSC	

Select the node(yellow dot) on the map which should be the root bridge.



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0 280 560 840 1120 mi

Next Action
Proceed to Step 6: Provisioning

Provisioning Interface (Step 6 of 6)

- Final preview
- Clicking causes immediate provisioning

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Step 6 of 6: Submit Provisioning Request
[/ Sherpa Home](#) / [1: Add Vlan](#) / [2: A End](#) / [3: Z End](#) / [4: Path](#) / [5: Root Bridge](#) / 6: Provisioning

Summary
Tag : 121
BW: 0 Gbps
Desc: test
Root: pitt.layer2.nlr.net
Path: \$25.60 per hour (est)
Ent: PSC

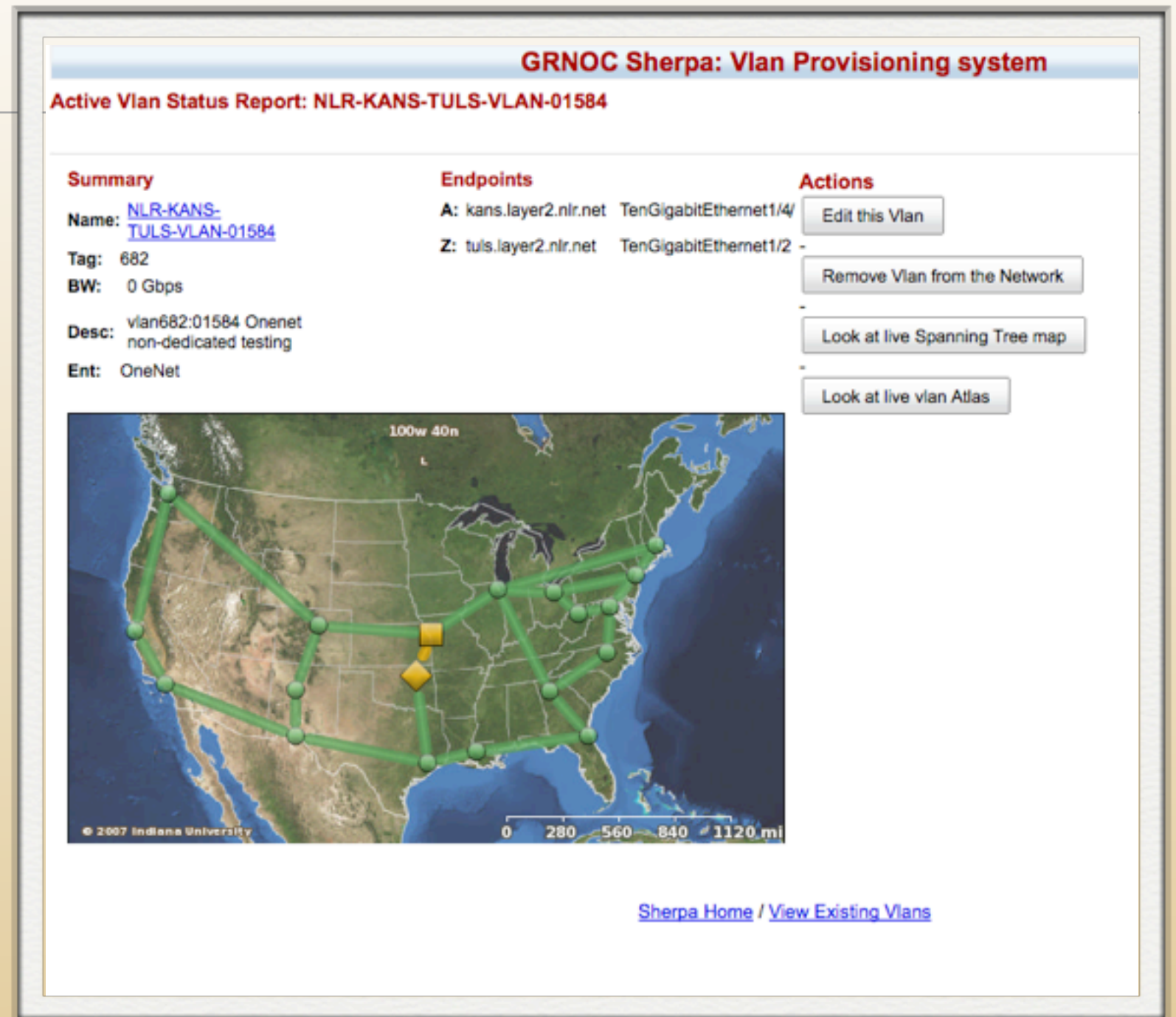
Endpoints
A: pitt.layer2.nlr.net GigabitEthernet9/14
Z: chic.layer2.nlr.net GigabitEthernet9/17



Next Action
Build this VLAN

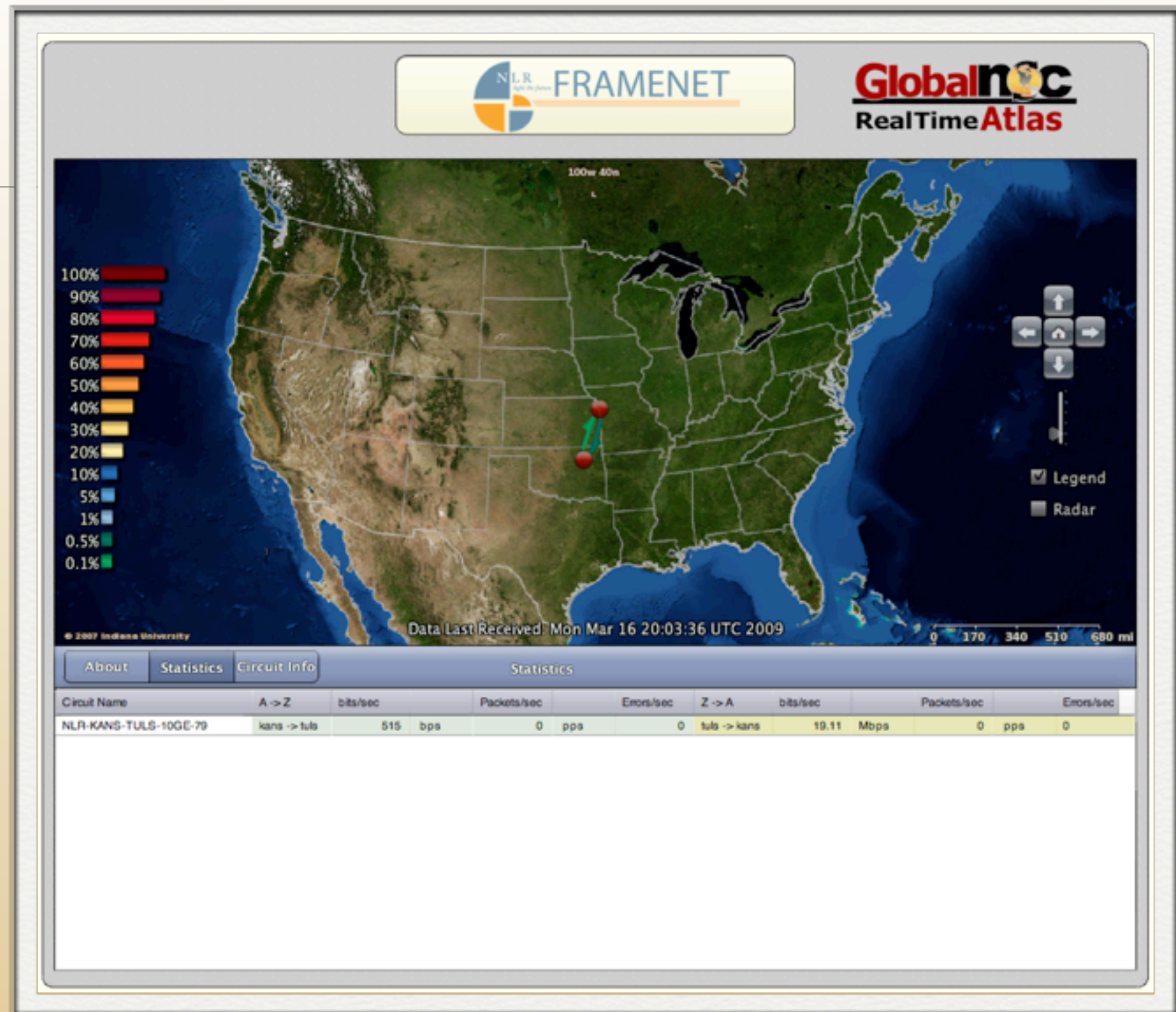
Existing VLAN View/Edit

- After logging in,selecting workgroup, and selecting existing VLAN from list
- Shows Topology, bandwidth, tag, etc



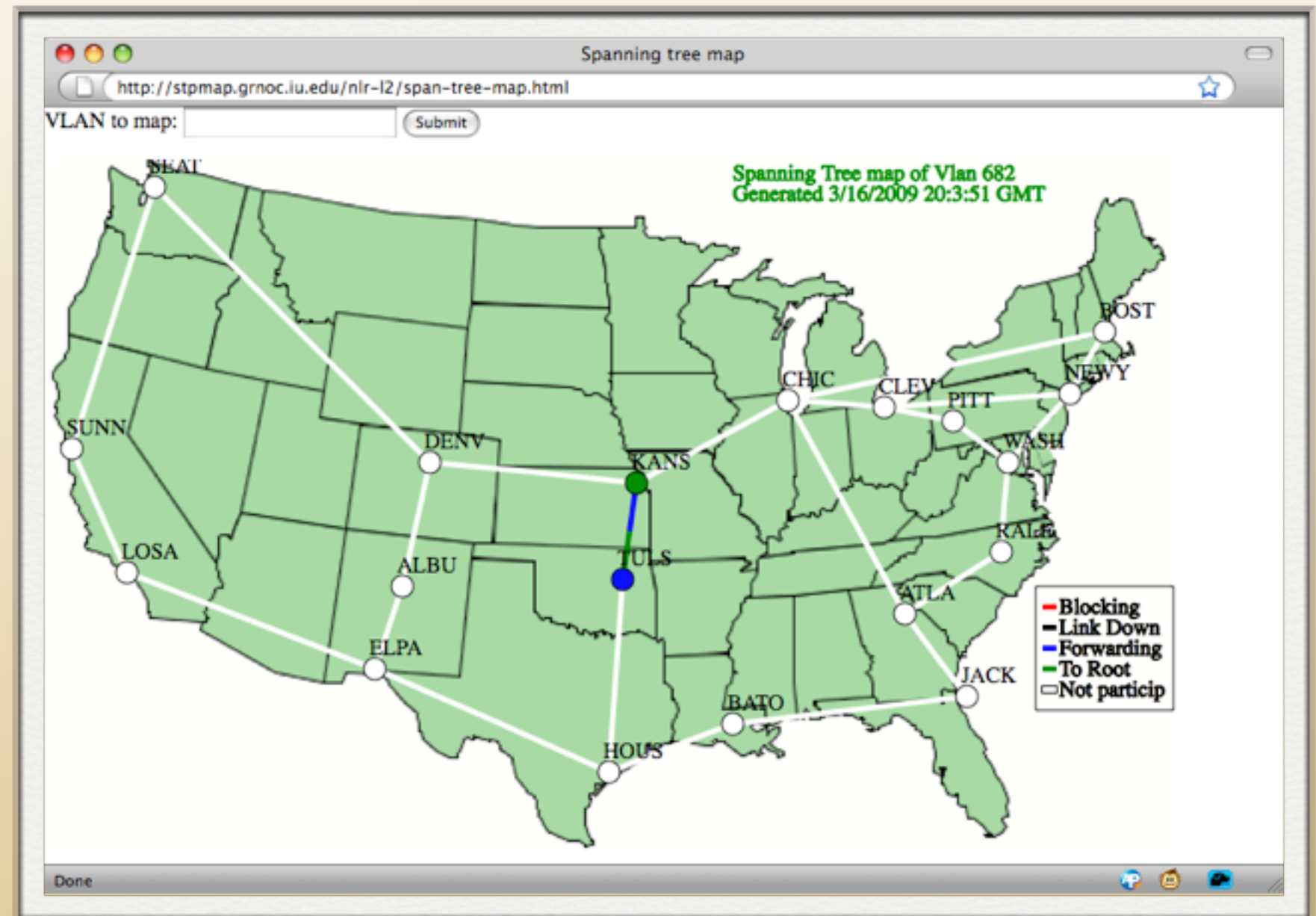
Existing VLAN View/Edit: live

- selecting “Look at live VLAN Atlas” button
- shows custom Atlas weathermap for just one VLAN



Existing VLAN View/Edit: Spanning Tree Map

- selecting “Look at live Spanning Tree Map” button
- Shows active configuration of Spanning Tree on FrameNet for VLAN
- Will be integrated into main view soon

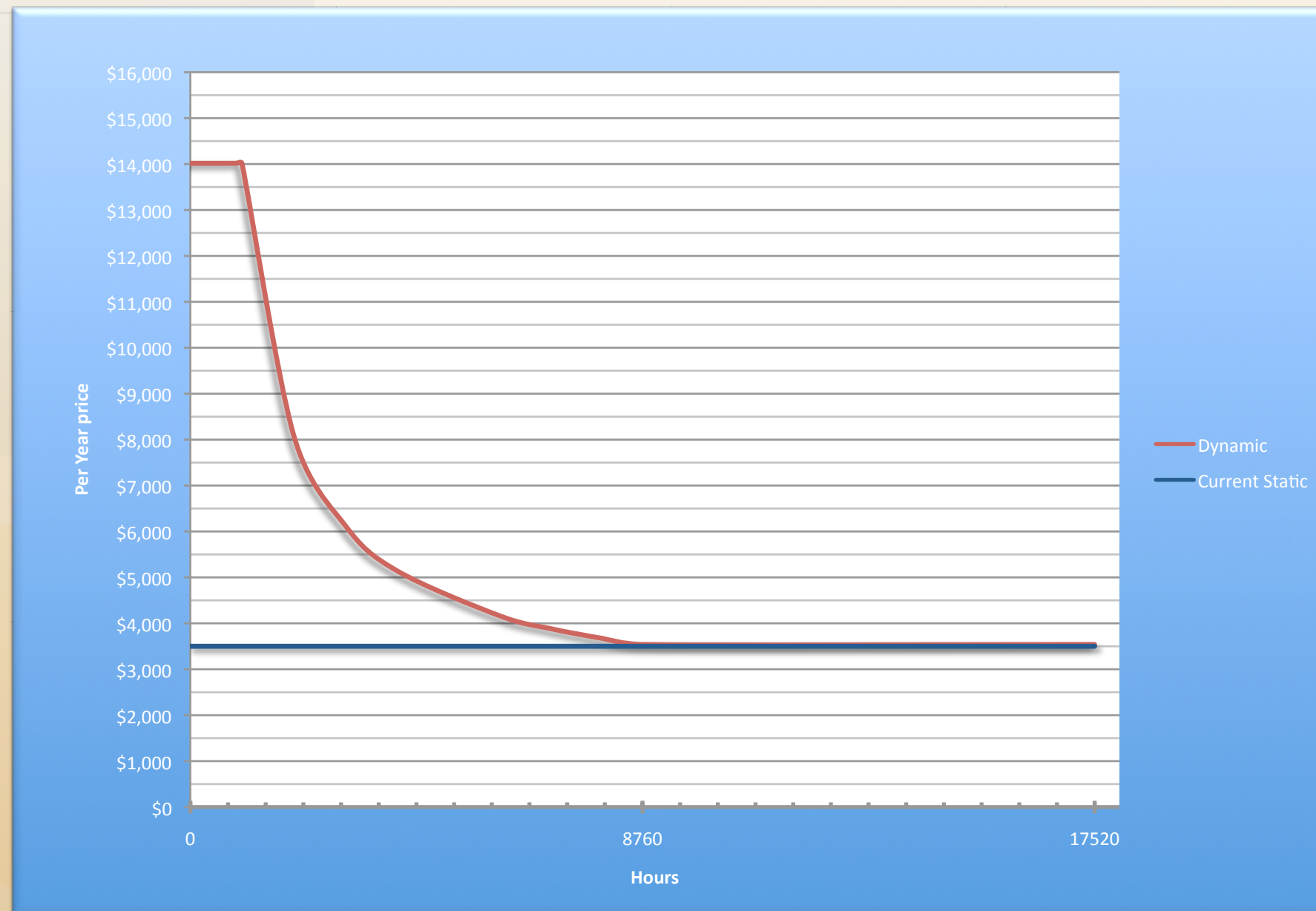


Business Model

- Dynamic VLANs with no dedicated bandwidth are free
- Dedicated bandwidth costs model:
 - depends on:
 - # of FrameNet segments
 - amount of bandwidth
 - term of VLAN (how long it will be needed)
 - Long-term user-controlled VLANs have same cost as existing NLR static VLANs
 - Short-term user-controlled VLANs cost more

Pricing

- unit is Gbps/L2 segment/hour
- per unit Short-term Bandwidth (0-1000 hours) cost 4x the cost of Long-term Bandwidth (1 year +)
- Medium Term Bandwidth for VLANs prices falls between Short-Term and Long-Term, depending on the exact term of the VLAN



Features Coming in New Version

- New Version will be available by **3/24** (yes, next week)
- Scheduling
- Better Non-intrusive Behavior for VLAN changes
- Improved API & API examples
- VLAN ID Reservations

Scheduling

- set start & end date/time
- First come, first served
- What do we do at expiration?
 - Leave VLAN in place, convert to non-dedicated, notify users
 - Give reasonable warnings needed prior to expiration (1 month before, 1 week before, 1 day before, 1 hour before)

Improved non-intrusiveness

- Right now:
 - Changes mean: VLAN tear-down, then complete rebuild
 - This is simple and safe
- Cases where this is less than ideal
 - Going from 1G to 2G on a VLAN
 - Add a redundant path to a VLAN
- New Version is as non-intrusive as a human engineer would be
 - Some changes will still be intrusive, such as changing topology in a way that causes STP recalculation

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- But what's the difference, really?
- It's all just VLANs of variable term, from 1 hour to 5 years
- Why not convert all VLANs to be configurable via Sherpa?
- Pricing is already equivalent